

For Six Month Period Ending September 30, 2008
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant
APCO Worldwide Inc.

(b) Registration No.
4561

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
700 12th Street, N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20005

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual: N/A
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (b) If an organization:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.
See Attachment 2

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IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.
- Yes ☐ No ☒
- If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
- If no, please attach the required amendment. N/A

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
N/A		

- (b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
N/A				

5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? N/A
Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

N/A

- (b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
N/A		

- (c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
N/A				

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

N/A

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

N/A

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nuclear Safety,
and Nature Conservation
Alexanderstraße 3
10178 Berlin
Germany

July 15, 2008

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Washington, D.C.

10. **EXHIBITS A AND B**

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A ³	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Exhibit B ⁴	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If no, please attach the required exhibit. N/A

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If no, please attach the required amendment. N/A

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

-
11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

See Attachment 11

-
12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

See Attachment 12

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe fully.

N/A

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14 . (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, explain why.

N/A

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
------	-----------	---------	--------

See Attachment 14A

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____ N/A

(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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N/A

^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

N/A

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
------	---------	---------	--------

See Attachment 15A

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
---------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------

N/A

(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

See Attachment 15C

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials ¹²?
 Yes ☒ * No ☐

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

*Registrant prepared informational materials that were disseminated by the foreign principal.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Washington, D.C.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

N/A

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio or TV broadcasts | <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper articles | <input type="checkbox"/> Motion picture films | <input type="checkbox"/> Letters or telegrams |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising campaigns | <input type="checkbox"/> Press releases | <input type="checkbox"/> Pamphlets or other publications | <input type="checkbox"/> Lectures or speeches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <u>Written statements distributed by the foreign principal.</u> | | |

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Officials | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> Libraries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legislators | <input type="checkbox"/> Editors | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational institutions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic groups or associations | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationality groups |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <u>The foreign principal disseminated informational materials to legislators and legislative staff.</u> | | |

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- ☒ English ☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒ *

*Registrant did not disseminate such materials; however, a copy of the materials is attached hereto as Attachment 22.

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes ☐ No ☒

12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

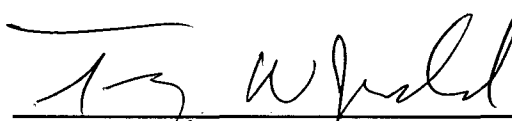
VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

10 - 30 - 08



Terry W. Judd, Vice President (Pursuant to a Power of Attorney previously filed)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials – page 8 of Form NSD-2, formerly Form CRM-154 Supplemental Statement):

YES _____ X _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration: N/A

YES _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

Terry W. Judd 10-30-08
Signature Date

Terry W. Judd

Please type or print name of
Signatory on the line above

Vice President

Title

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U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL
STATEMENT - PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

Short Form List for Registrant: APCO Worldwide, Inc.

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Bissen	Robert J.	03/07/1994		
Bonker	Don L.	03/30/1993		
Hausrath	Jan	02/03/1994		
Judd	Terry W.	02/26/1992		
Kraus	Margery	09/03/1991		
Krause	Charles A.	03/09/2001		
Namsrai	Ariuna	10/17/2001		
Peterson	J.E.	05/07/1999		
Riegle	Donald W. Jr., (Don)	01/30/2002		
Schumacher	Barry J.	09/03/1991		
Solarz	Stephen J.	08/07/1996		
Kraus	Evan	12/04/2007		
Emond	Jessica	09/16/2008		
Matteucci	Rose	09/16/2008		
Levine	Jodi	09/16/2008		

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U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal. N/A

Name	Function	Date Hired

Signature: Ty W. Ford

Date: 10-30-08

Title: Vice President

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ATTACHMENT 2

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual: N/A

(1) Residence address	Yes []	No []
(2) Citizenship	Yes []	No []
(3) Occupation	Yes []	No []

(b) If an organization:

(1) Name	Yes []	No [X]
(2) Ownership or control	Yes []	No [X]
(3) Branch offices	Yes [X]	No []

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

Attached is a complete list of the registrant's branch and affiliated offices.

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**APCO Worldwide
Office Contact Information**

AMERICAS

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(Global Headquarters)

700 12th Street, N.W.

Suite 800

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202.778.1000

Fax: 202.778.1092

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(Chicago)

200 West Madison Street

Suite 3910

Chicago, IL 60606

Phone: 312.440.8686

Fax: 312.440.7373

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(Lexington)

1781 Chandler Lane

Lexington, KY 40505

Phone: 859.523.9007

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(New York City)

51 Madison Avenue

Suite 2510

New York, NY 10100

Phone: 212.300.1800

Fax: 212.300.1819

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Limited

(Ottawa)

255 Albert Street

Suite 703

Ottawa, Ontario

K1P 6A9 Canada

Phone: 613.786.7600

Fax: 613.565.1937

**APCO Worldwide
Office Contact Information**

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(Raleigh)
3737 Glenwood Avenue
Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27612
Phone: 919-782-2370
Fax: 919-573-6170

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(Sacramento)
1201 K Street
Suite 1200
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: 916.554.3400
Fax: 916.554.3434

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(Seattle)
520 Pike Street
Suite 1001
Seattle, WA 98101-1385
Phone: 206.224.4340
Fax: 206.224.4344

Legal Name: APCO Asero LLC

(Washington, DC)
700 12th Street, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.778.1000
Fax: 202.778.1092

Legal Name: ASERO Worldwide Inc.

(Washington, DC)
700 12th Street, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.778.1000
Fax: 202.778.1092

**APCO Worldwide
Office Contact Information**

ASIA

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Limited

(Bangkok)

153/3, Goldenland Building

3rd Floor, Room D3

Soi Mahardlekluang 1

Rajdamri Road

Lumpini, Patumwan

Bangkok 10330

Thailand

Phone: +66.2652.2492

Fax: +66.2652.2493

Legal Name: APCO (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited

(Beijing)

16th Floor, NCI Tower

12A Jianguomenwai Avenue

Chaoyang District

Beijing 100022

People's Republic of China

Phone: +86.10.6505.5128

Fax: +86.10.6505.5258

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc. (Representative Office)

(Beijing)

16th Floor, NCI Tower

12A Jianguomenwai Avenue

Chaoyang District

Beijing 100022

People's Republic of China

Phone: +86.10.6505.5127

Fax: +86.10.6505.5257

Legal Name: APCO Asia Limited (Representative Office)

(Hanoi)

4th Floor

20 Tran Hung Dao Street

Hoan Kiem District

Hanoi

Vietnam

Phone: +84.4.933.4026

Fax: +84.4.933.4027

APCO Worldwide Office Contact Information

Legal Name: APCO Asia Limited (Representative Office)

(Ho Chi Minh City)
Unit 12, 4th Floor, Saigon Centre Building
65 Le Loi
District 1
Ho Chi Minh City
Vietnam
Phone: +84.8.821.7895

Legal Name: APCO Asia Limited

(Hong Kong)
Principal Office:
9/F, Cambridge House, TaiKoo Place
979 King's Road
Hong Kong
Phone: +852.2866.2313
Fax: +852.2866.1917

Legal Name: Batey Burn Limited

(Hong Kong)
17th Floor
Castle Tower
No1 Castle Road
Mid-Levels
Hong Kong

Legal Name: APCO Asia Limited (Representative Office)

(Guangzhou)
Room A1309, Tower A Centre Plaza
161 Linhe Xi Road
Tianhe District
Guangzhou 510620
People's Republic of China
Phone: +86.20.3825.1955
Fax: +86.20.3825.1016

Legal Name: PT APCO Worldwide

(Jakarta)
10th Floor, World Trade Center
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 29-31
Jakarta 12920
Indonesia
Phone: +62.21.5296.4611
Fax: +62.21.5296.4610

APCO Worldwide Office Contact Information

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Holdings Limited

(Mauritius)

608 St. James Court

Port Louis

Mauritius

Phone: +230.210.9000

Fax: +230.210.9001

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide (India) Private Limited

(Mumbai)

107, Level One, Madhava

Plot C4 - Block E, Bandra Kurla Complex

Mumbai - 400 051

India

Phone: +91 22 4070 0152

Fax: +91 22 4070 0800

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide (India) Private Limited

(New Delhi)

2nd Floor

64, Okhla Industrial Estate – Phase III

New Delhi 110 020

India

Phone: 91.11.4605.7700

Fax: 91.11.4109.7711

Legal Name: APCO Asia Limited (Representative Office)

(Shanghai)

Suites 2102-2103 CITIC Square

1168 Nanjing Road West

Shanghai 200041

People's Republic of China

Phone: +86.21.5298.4668

Fax: +86.21.5298.4669

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Advisory Services Pte. Limited

(Singapore)

83 Clemenceau Avenue

#10-08, UE Square

Singapore 239920

Phone: +65.6735.3077

Fax: +65.6836.0176

APCO Worldwide Office Contact Information

EMEA

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Netherlands B.V.

(Amsterdam)

Prins Bernhardplein 200

1097 JB Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Netherlands Holding B.V.

(Amsterdam)

Prins Bernhardplein 200

1097 JB Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Legal Name: ASERO Netherlands B.V.

(Amsterdam)

Prins Bernhardplein 200

1097 JB Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide GmbH

(Berlin)

Kontorhaus Mitte

Friedrichstrasse 186

10117 Berlin

Germany

Phone: +49.30.59.000.2010

Fax: +49.30.59.000.2020

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide GmbH

(Bonn)

Poppelsdorfer Allee 114

53115 Bonn

Germany

Phone: +49.228.60.48.518

Fax: +49.228.60.48.522

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide S.A.

(Brussels)

rue du Trône 130 Troonstraat

B-1050 Brussels

Belgium

Phone: +32.2.645.9811

Fax: +32.2.645.9812

**APCO Worldwide
Office Contact Information**

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Ltd

(Dubai)
The GATE Building DIFC Business Centre
Level 12, office number 16
P.O. Box 121208
Dubai
United Arab Emirates
Phone: +971.4.365.0410
Fax: +971.4.361.1999

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide SA

(Geneva)
Stauffer & Associates
Attn: Fidele Joye, LL.M. Avocat
rue du General-Dufour 15
1204 Geneva
Switzerland
Phone: +41.21.32128.22
Fax: +41.21.321.20.95

Legal Name: APCO Africa (PTY) Limited

(Johannesburg)
Arcay House
3 Anerley Road
Parktown 2139
Johannesburg
South Africa

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide (Proprietary) Limited

(Johannesburg)
2nd Floor, 135 West Street
2196 Sandton, Johannesburg
South Africa
Phone: +27.11.685.1200
Fax: +27.11.685.1201

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Limited

(London)
90 Long Acre
London, WC2E 9RA
United Kingdom
Phone: +44.207.526.3600
Fax: +44.207.526.3699

APCO Worldwide Office Contact Information

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Inc.

(Moscow)
11 Leontievsky Pereulok
Moscow 125009
Russia
Phone: +7.495.937.5525
Fax: +7.495.937.5526

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Sarl

(Paris)
8 rue de la Michodière
75002 Paris
France
Phone: +33.1.44.94.8666
Fax: +33.1.44.94.8668

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide S.p.A.

(Rome)
Via Condotti 61/A
00187 Rome
Italy
Phone: +39.06.697.6661
Fax: +39.06.679.2391

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Ltd.

(Tel Aviv)
Bet Zamir
22a Raoul Wallenberg Street
Ramat-Hahayal 69719
Tel Aviv
Israel
Phone: +972.3.766.2600
Fax: +972.3.648.0243

Legal Name: ASERO Netherlands B.V

(Tel Aviv)
Bet Zamir
22a Raoul Wallenberg Street
Ramat-Hahayal 69719
Tel Aviv
Israel
Phone: +972.3.766.2600
Fax: +972.3.648.0243

**APCO Worldwide
Office Contact Information**

Legal Name: APCO Worldwide Limited

(Warsaw)

Ul. Prusa 2 – 1st Floor

Warsaw 00-493

Poland

Phone: +48.22.657.0105

Fax: +48.22.657.0111

ATTACHMENT 11

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes [X]

No []

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Washington, D.C.

The Registrant monitored U.S. government activities and provided strategic advice and counsel to the foreign principal concerning the interests of positive U.S./Kazakhstan relations. See also the response to Question 12.

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nuclear Safety, and Nature Conservation

The Registrant developed a PowerPoint presentation for the foreign principal regarding trans-Atlantic cooperation on climate control issues.

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ATTACHMENT 12

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity as defined below?

Yes [X] No []

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Washington, D.C.

The Registrant, on behalf of the foreign principal, commissioned an independent report written by the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute at Johns Hopkins University: *Kazakhstan in its Neighborhood*. APCO commissioned the independent report and sponsored a think tank discussion on the report hosted by the Institute. The purpose of the report and discussion was to provide information about the economy and political environment in Kazakhstan.

On April 7 – 9, 2008, the Registrant accompanied the foreign principal on a trip to Seattle, Washington. During the three-day trip, Ambassador Erlan Idrissov and the Registrant met with representatives of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the PATH Global Health Initiative, the Jackson School of International Studies and the Ellison Center for Russian East European and Central Asian Studies at the University of Washington, the Seattle World Affairs Council, the Seattle Trade and Development Alliance, the Foundation for Russian American Economic Cooperation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Boeing, Microsoft, the Pacific Northwest Center for Global Security, and the Russell Investment Group. The foreign principal and the Registrant also met with Representative Jim McDermott. The purpose of the trip and meetings was to promote U.S. investment in and trade with Kazakhstan.

On May 30, 2008, the Registrant assisted the foreign principal in notifying the following members of Congress about the visit of Alexander Mashkevich, Chairman of the Kazakhstan-based Euro-Asian Jewish Congress, to Washington, DC, on June 16, 2008, to receive an award from the National Council on Soviet Jewry: Senator Herb Kohl, Senator Diane Feinstein, Senator Ron Wyden, Senator

Barbara Boxer, Senator Norm Coleman, Senator Chuck Schumer and Senator Carl Levin.

On June 5, 2008, the Registrant helped the foreign principal arrange meetings between Kazakhstan's Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade, Zhanar Aitzhanova, and the following staff members of the House Ways and Means Committee: Tim Reif, Majority Staff Director; Angela Ellard, Minority Staff Director; David Thomas, Legislative Assistant; and Tshanda Kalombo, Trade Subcommittee Fellow.

The Registrant met with Representative Shelley Berkley on May 1, 4 and 15; Representative Gresham Barrett, Representative Sue Myrick and Representative Sheila Jackson Lee on September 23, 2008; Representative Ted Poe, Representative Ron Klein, Senator Mary Landrieu, Senator Jim Demint and Representative Ben Chandler on September 24, 2008; and Representative Jack Kingston, Representative Greg Walden, Representative Mike Rodgers, and Paul Grove, Democratic Staff Director of the Senate Appropriations Committee, on September 25, 2008; in each case in the interests of promoting positive US/Kazakhstan relations.

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nuclear Safety, and Nature Conservation

The Registrant developed a PowerPoint presentation for the foreign principal regarding trans-Atlantic cooperation on climate control issues.

ATTACHMENT 14A

14. (a) RECEIPTS -- MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise?

Yes [X] No []

If no, explain why.

N/A

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
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SEE ATTACHED

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FARA Report
Payments Received
04/01/08 - 09/30/08

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
	Embassy Republic of Kazakhstan		
6/2/2008	Embassy Republic of Kazakhstan	For Professional Services Rendered	42,858.00
8/18/2008	Embassy Republic of Kazakhstan	For Professional Services Rendered	43,290.17
9/12/2008	Embassy Republic of Kazakhstan	For Professional Services Rendered	284,964.12
TOTAL RECEIPTS			371,112.29

NOTE: No payments were received from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nuclear Safety, and Nature Conservation during the reporting period.

ATTACHMENT 15A

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS -- MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

- (1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

- (2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

N/A

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
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SEE ATTACHED

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Foreign Agent Report
Expenses
04/01/2008 - 09/30/2008

		Local Trans.	Meals	Office Expenses	Travel	Other	Notes
Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan							
<u>Date</u>	<u>To Whom:</u>						
04/03/08	APCO Duplicating			0.47			
04/23/08	APCO Duplicating			5.88			
06/04/08	APCO Duplicating			16.00			
06/24/08	APCO Duplicating			115.20			
09/11/08	APCO Duplicating			117.80			
09/22/08	APCO Duplicating			14.20			
09/24/08	APCO Duplicating			13.00			
05/13/08	URL Reservation Fees					465.89	1
05/19/08	JHU Payment					30,765.48	2
06/03/08	APCO Employee - Airfare				588.25		3
06/03/08	APCO Employee - Hotel				1,057.16		3
04/14/08	APCO Employee - Business Meal		139.36				4
06/03/08	APCO Employee - Business Meal		49.58				4
07/17/08	APCO Employee - Business Meal		90.10				4
04/14/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	23.53					
05/12/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	44.53					
05/13/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	11.00					
05/20/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	30.00					
06/01/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	20.00					
06/03/08	APCO Employee - Travel	273.13					3
06/04/08	APCO Employee - Travel	20.00					3
06/06/08	APCO Employee - Travel	34.00					3
06/07/08	APCO Employee - Travel	189.50					3
06/24/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	56.00					
07/14/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	7.00					
08/12/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	10.00					
09/14/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	9.00					
09/15/08	APCO Employee - Local Travel	16.00					
04/25/08	APCO Telephone			138.43			4
04/30/08	APCO Telephone			234.56			4
05/06/08	APCO Telephone			972.71			4
06/09/08	APCO Telephone			53.21			
06/30/08	APCO Telephone			0.29			
07/09/08	APCO Telephone			62.77			
07/29/08	APCO Telephone			30.34			
07/30/08	APCO Telephone			83.35			
07/31/08	APCO Telephone			2.02			
08/06/08	APCO Telephone			98.70			
09/30/08	APCO Telephone			204.21			4
04/14/08	Meeting Expenses					238.77	5
04/04/08	Courier Services			19.66			
04/25/08	Courier Services			28.99			
04/28/08	Courier Services			3.21			
05/09/08	Courier Services			29.48			
05/20/08	Courier Services			9.33			
06/30/08	Courier Services			38.40			
07/22/08	Courier Services			54.19			
08/07/08	Courier Services			213.32			
Total Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan		36,698.00					

German Federal Ministry for the Environment

<u>Date</u>	<u>To Whom:</u>						
09/07/07	APCO Duplicating			201.00			
09/19/08	APCO Duplicating			192.00			
07/14/08	Miscellaneous Expenses- FARA Registration					305.00	6
07/31/08	APCO Telephone			149.52			4
08/31/08	APCO Telephone			65.28			
09/30/08	APCO Telephone			90.92			
Total German Federal Ministry			1,003.72				

Foreign Agent Report
Expenses
04/01/2008 - 09/30/2008

	Local Trans.	Meals	Office Expenses	Travel	Other	Notes
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NOTES:

1. Fees to register potential urls for foreign principal.
2. Payments to Johns Hopkins University in connection with report and think tank event.
3. Costs in connection with trip to Seattle with foreign principal.
4. Aggregate phone and Blackberry charges for communications with foreign principal.
5. Transportation and other expenses in connection with meeting between Registrant and foreign principal.
6. FARA filing fee.

ATTACHMENT 15C

15.(c) Disbursements -- Political Contributions

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☐ No ☒ *

* However, as detailed below, certain individuals who filed a Short Form Registration Statements made political contributions during the six-month period.

If yes, furnish the following information. N/A

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount or thing of value</u>	<u>Name of political organization</u>	<u>Name of candidate</u>
<u>Don Bonker</u>			
June 30, 2008	\$1,000	Slatery for Senate	Jim Slatery
July 16, 2008	\$500	Fearing for Congress	George Fearing
July 28, 2008	\$250	Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee	
July 31, 2008	\$250	Hastings for Congress	Alcee Hastings
Aug. 1, 2008	\$250	Doggett for Congress	Lloyd Doggett
Aug. 19, 2008	\$500	Inslee for Congress	Jay Inslee
<u>Jessica Emond</u>			
June 18, 2008	\$62	Republican National Committee	John McCain
July 31, 2008	\$50	Republican National Committee	John McCain
Sept. 1, 2008	\$50	Republican National Committee	John McCain/Sarah Palin
<u>Jan Hausrath</u>			
June 10, 2008	\$100	Obama Campaign	Barack Obama
Sept. 15, 2008	\$250	Obama Campaign	Barack Obama
<u>Margery Kraus</u>			
July 31, 2008	\$750	Hastings for Congress	Alcee Hastings
Aug. 1, 2008	\$250	Doggett for Congress	Lloyd Doggett
<u>Charles Krause</u>			
Aug. 18, 2008	\$200	Schwartz for Mayor	Carol Schwartz

ATTACHMENT 22

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒ *

* Registrant did not disseminate such materials; however, a copy of the materials is attached hereto.

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COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS IN THE WEST ABOUT KAZAKHSTAN

- Kazakhstan is frequently described in Western media articles as a “dictatorship” led by a “corrupt” and “autocratic ruler” who has been in power for “too long”. In fact, Kazakhstan is a country that is only 15 years old and which in that short time has achieved remarkable progress in transforming itself from a former Soviet republic into a new and increasingly successful Western-style democracy.
- **Kazakhstan has a record to be proud of:**
 - a. It has settled its borders with its vast neighbors.
 - b. It has strengthened its external security by a shrewd foreign policy that has achieved close ties with Russia, China, the United States and Europe simultaneously.
 - c. It has achieved an unprecedented degree of interethnic harmony, thereby laying the foundations for internal stability.
 - d. The economy has been privatized and has been growing at about 10% per annum for the last seven years.
 - e. Oil exports will continue to grow and steps have been taken to avoid the so-called “Dutch disease”.
 - f. Ordinary people have strong property rights: they are able to borrow money from banks to buy homes, land and other property knowing that they have a real chance to develop a personal stake in the economy. When they get old or ill they know that they will receive adequate support and medical care.

The result is that today Kazakhstan is probably the most stable and developed country in the former Soviet Union.

- How was this achieved? Many Westerners think the story is only about oil. **The truth is different. Since the beginning, President Nazarbayev and the Government have placed emphasis on achieving political stability and economic growth, without which there can be no long-term future for the country.** The President was absolutely right to do this. The economy was privatized in the 1990s and today, thanks to this policy and the rapid development of the energy sector, we are reaping the benefits. **By staying faithful to the strategy of putting the economy and stability first,** the Government has been able in the last two years to **unveil a series of important democratic reforms that will in time lead to a fully-fledged democratic state.**
- Despite the obvious signs of progress, Kazakhstan has been frequently criticized in the West for being “slow” to implement democratic reforms. For us, it is hard to know what “slow” in this sense actually means. In England, for example, democracy developed over more than 700 years, with often violent interludes. **In Kazakhstan we have achieved an extraordinary degree of political freedom in just fifteen years without any violence at all.** This is an almost enviable record in the region in which we find ourselves.
- The reality which Western observers often forget is that democracy is not only about laws and institutions. **It is fundamentally about custom, habit and culture - supported by property rights backed by the rule of law, without which there can be no genuine democracy at all.** In practice this means that it is impossible to create a parliament one day and expect democratic debate to occur in it the next. Or you cannot create a responsible opposition or media at the stroke of a pen. Establishing and nurturing an independent judiciary is an even greater challenge, as is tackling corruption at all levels.
- A common misconception in the West is that in Kazakhstan we are “forcefully” being dragged down the path to democracy against our will. **This is not true. We have chosen to become a democracy because we believe it is the best way to run our society, ensure the prosperity of**

our people and guarantee the long-term security of our state. A large and stable democracy sitting at the heart of Central Asia is surely a positive thing for us and for our Western allies.

- Over the last three years Kazakhstan's Government has set out and started to implement detailed plans for further democratization and economic development. These reforms are an integral part of the Government's domestic agenda and they will be persistently implemented. Following on from the successful elections in September 2004 (Majilis) and December 2005 (Presidency), both of which were observed by more than 1,000 foreign observers, and building on the policies set out in the President's State of the Nation addresses in 2005-2007, **the new plans for political reform have been meticulously developed and widely debated in the society under the aegis of the State Democracy Commission and envisage an enhanced role of the Parliament, nurturing of political parties and civil society institutions, building genuinely free media sector, efficient, fair and transparent judiciary system and institutions supporting the rule of law, developing and enhancing the traditions and culture of good and efficient local governance.**
- The culmination of all above efforts came in May 2007 when a major Constitutional reform was announced. **The gist of the Constitutional amendments is the gradual ceding of powers by the President to the legislature and a thoughtful move towards a parliamentary majority system.** The amended Constitution calls for the election of the new, more powerful, political parties' based Parliament. The election is to take place on 18 August, 2007 – **thus a principally new phase of political development of Kazakhstan will be ushered in.**

KAZAKHSTAN AND JACKSON-VANIK AMENDMENT

Background

- In 1974, Congress added an amendment to Title IV of the Trade Act that was clearly directed at all Communist countries (Yugoslavia and Poland excluded), which would deny a country's eligibility for Normal Trade Relations status as long as the country prohibited its citizens the right of freedom of emigration. Its sponsors were Senator Henry Jackson, a champion of Jewish causes, and Rep. Charlie Vanik, then chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.
- Jackson-Vanik is a relic of the Cold War. Jewish organizations pressed to have the amendment put into the Trade Act of 1974 to force Russia and socialist bloc countries to freely allow Jewish immigration. Any attempt to restrict movement would result in higher tariffs on goods and services from that nation.
- Only Congress can approve repeal of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment for a particular country, but the President can recommend a temporary waiver of full compliance if he determines that such a waiver would promote the objectives of the amendment (encourage freedom of emigration). It is the Congress, not the White House or Executive Branch, that has the authority to grant NPTR to a country.
- Today Kazakhstan and most CIS countries technically comply with the provisions of Jackson-Vanik (freedom of movement) but still receive discriminatory treatment (denying them "most favored nation" or NPTR). Only Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan have been granted NPTR status due to a combination of political upheavals in those countries and heavy lobbying by their expatriate groups in US.
- Since almost all the intended countries now fully meet the freedom-of-emigration requirement, the J-V Amendment is viewed as a relic of the Cold War. Yet Congress has seen fit to use this particular law to press various countries on a number of economic and political issues.
- Granting of NPTR (permanent waiver of Jackson-Vanik) is now linked to U.S. support of WTO admission. Russia's membership in WTO is stalled because the U.S. Congress has not voted to extend NPTR (it would likely not be approved because of President Putin's widely perceived retreat from democratization).
- Congress has no formal legislative role in the accession of countries to the WTO, though repeal of Title IV (PNTR) gives it a measure of influence on the negotiation of conditions for WTO accession.

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- Failure of the U. S. Congress to approve MFN is seen as discriminatory and continues to be a difficult issue in the U. S. relationships with CIS countries.

Jackson Vanik – Congressional Action on other Countries

Congress has not acted in a consistent manner in granting or denying PNTR (repeal of Jackson-Vanik) to former Communist countries. Here is a rough break-down on Congressional action to date:

1. Countries that were granted PNTR before WTO accession (making it unnecessary to invoke the non-application provision).
 - Albania
 - Bulgaria
 - Cambodia
 - Estonia
 - Latvia
 - Lithuania
2. Countries that joined the WTO before being granted PNTR. (In each case, the bill authorizing PNTR contained a “finding” that extending PNTR would enable the U. S. to avail itself of all rights within the WTO regarding that country).

<u>Country</u>	<u>Joined WTO</u>	<u>Granted PNTR</u>
• Mongolia	1/29/1997	1/29/1999
• Armenia	2/05/2003	1/7/2005
• Kyrgyzstan	12/20/1998	6/29/2000
• Georgia	6/14/2000	12/29/2000

(Moldova is the only WTO member to which the U. S. continues to invoke the non-application provision because it has not granted Moldova PNTR for foreign policy reasons.)

3. This year, Congress granted PNTR to Ukraine and Vietnam ahead of WTO accession (subsequently Vietnam has joined WTO).
4. Countries still not granted PNTR and are at various stages of the accession process:
 - Kazakhstan
 - Russia
 - Azerbaijan
 - Belarus
 - Tajikistan

- Uzbekistan

Kazakhstan's case for repeal of Jackson-Vanick Amendment

- Kazakhstan has a deep tradition and commitment to freedom of religion. While the original Jackson-Vanik Amendment was about Jewish immigration, the deeper purpose has always been to end discriminatory treatment of Jews.
- Kazakhstan has assured, by law, all its citizens the right and opportunity to emigrate.
- According to the State Department's 2007 Human Rights Report, "Leaders of the Jewish Community in Kazakhstan reported no cases of anti-Semitism either by the government or in society."
- Kazakhstan, since gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1992, has been annually certified as meeting the requirements of Jackson-Vanik;
- Kazakhstan has demonstrated a commitment to developing a free market economy and has achieved annual growth rates averaging ten percent for the past 7 years;
- Kazakhstan has demonstrated a clear and longstanding commitment to religious freedom and diversity, as evidenced by the fact that its Constitution defines the country as a secular state and the government continues to express its support for religious tolerance and diversity. Kazakhstan is an initiator and host to tri-annual Congress of World and Traditional Religions (two Congresses held so far in Astana in 2003 and 2006) and President Nazarbayev is personally committed to promoting religious tolerance and especially to suppressing Islamic fundamentalism in the region.
- Kazakhstan affirmed its commitment to reforming its political system in accordance with the standards of the international community.
- Kazakhstan, in its most recent parliamentary elections in August, 2007 invited 1,200 outside observers to monitor all aspects of the nation-wide election consistent with Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) guidelines.
- Kazakhstan was unanimously selected by the fifty-six member nation OSCE to Chair that organization in 2010, and has publicly committed to advancing the principles of democratization and human rights envisioned in that organization's charter.

- Kazakhstan has continually affirmed its commitment to ending the proliferation of nuclear weapons by cooperating in the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program and by joining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty;
- Kazakhstan, as the first country to implement the Nunn-Lugar program, continues to assist in the irreversible shutdown and safe storage of spent fuel from the BN-350 reactor at Aktau. Safe and secure storage of this reactor's spent fuel is an important U. S. non-proliferation objective given that spent fuel contains a significant amount of weapons-grade plutonium.
- Kazakhstan has become a leader in advancing economic reforms, and has privatized ninety percent of its economy;
- Kazakhstan continues to improve the quality of life for its people by supporting the expansion of education, health care and civil society reforms;
- Kazakhstan and the United States have developed a strong partnership in the production and transport of energy, benefiting the citizens of both nations as well as Europe;
- Since 1993 the United States and Kazakhstan have had a Bilateral Trade Agreement that grants reciprocal, normal trade relations treatment as well as a bilateral investment treaty (BIT) that came into force in January 1994. In addition, Kazakhstan and the United States are currently negotiating a trade agreement in support of its effort to join the World Trade Organization;
- Kazakhstan has been a strategic ally in the War on Terrorism and the War in Iraq, and provides military engineers in Iraq in support of dangerous de-mining operations as well as no-cost overflights and diversion of landings for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, all of which serve to save lives of U.S. service members.
- Congressmen and Jewish organizations are most welcome to visit Kazakhstan and see for themselves how the Jewish community as well as fledgling democracy are thriving throughout the country.

Given all above and Kazakhstan's significance to the prosperity and security of Central Asia, its proven record of meeting the requirements of Jackson-Vanik, full cooperation with the United States on nonproliferation and the war on terrorism and its efforts to establish a market-based economy and nurture democracy, permanent normal trade relations should be extended to the Republic of Kazakhstan under Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, and Jackson-Vanik Amendment be permanently repealed from Kazakhstan.

Democratic progress in Kazakhstan

In May 2007 President Nazarbayev announced a series of important political reforms.

In May 2007 Kazakhstan has re-fixed in the Constitution two terms for any president and **reduced one presidential term from seven to five years**, increased the powers of Parliament so that the executive branch is more accountable to it, introduced, **in accordance with the OSCE's recommendations, proportional representation** to elect members of the Majilis (Lower House) and established a party-based parliamentary system.

As per February 6, 2008 President's "State-of-the-Nation" address the government, judiciary and legislature in close cooperation with the ODHIR/OSCE, international NGOs and Kazakh civil society have set impressive political reform agenda for 2008:

- **Amendments to the Plan on the implementation of Kazakhstan's Civil Society Development Concept for 2006–2011** are being drafted. **International practice, in particular, the Netherland's experience** of cooperation between NGOs and government agencies (social order mechanism) are taken into account;
- **Judiciary** reform package, providing greater transparency, public access to the court hearings, further improvement of Jury trials system (introduced January 2007) etc.

New Institution to **Improve Court-Media Relations in Kazakhstan** - the **Kazakhstan - USAID Judicial Assistance Project** was established 2007 to facilitate continued dialogue between the members of the judiciary and the media. Participants of the "Bench-Media Forum of Kazakhstan" meet regularly.

National Campaign Informs Kazakhstanian Citizens about their Rights.

In April 2007, USAID's Kazakhstan Judicial Assistance Project launched the "Know Your Courts, Know Your Rights" national public education campaign. Together with 18 NGOs from around the country, the project had distributed 50,000 brochures in local languages with information on different aspects of the judicial system. The brochures were also available for free in every courthouse. A selection of educational articles were published in newspapers across the country, and public service announcements ran on national radio for five weeks. The entire set of materials is also available on the **websites of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Union of Advocates.**

In 2007 **Court Customer Satisfaction Surveys** were placed in four courts in Kazakhstan: two oblast courts (regional level) and two rayon courts (local level). The surveys are part of a pilot project implemented by the **Kazakhstan - USAID Judicial Assistance Project** in collaboration with the **Union of Judges of Kazakhstan**. The surveys were designed to gather user opinions and comments to help **measure the quality, performance, and effectiveness of the courts and their services.** The

instruments are also intended to give citizens a voice and create a more active and concerned populace that will expect justice from their judicial system.

Several dozen completed surveys were submitted during the first month of the pilot, with **most respondents reporting positive experiences at the courts**. The survey results will help contribute to the continued development of Kazakhstan's judicial system. The Court Customer Satisfaction Survey will be replicated more broadly throughout Kazakhstan.

- **Amendments to the Law on Political Parties** will be submitted to the Parliament to provide for further development of the party system. Among others provision **prohibiting one party Parliament is being considered**;
- new **Media law** drafted by **Kazakh NGOs** together with Kazakhstan's **Congress of Journalists** and the **OSCE Representative for Media Freedom** (reducing the list of reasons for prosecution for libeling in the media and excluding the relevant clause from the election legislation);
- **Kazakhstan continues its work with ODHIR/OSCE on reforming election legislation**. A series of round table discussions under the title «Election Process Participants: Problems and Opportunities» is scheduled for 2008;
- Kazakhstan's Government is looking for the best forms of interaction with opposition. **In November 2007 the Public Chamber**, advisory and consultative body was established in Majilis (lower chamber of Parliament) to provide dialogue among all political forces in Kazakhstan. Its primary goal is to review draft laws, work out relevant recommendations and proposals. The PC consists of 30 members: public figures, lawyers, NGO and media representatives, prominent opposition leaders, businessmen, scientists;
- **The Coalition of non-governmental organizations** has been established in Kazakhstan to increase transparency and public control over MPs. Its members are **Kazakhstan's International Bureau for Human Rights**, press freedom foundation "Adil Soz", the **International Helsinki Federation on Human Rights**, **Almaty Helsinki Committee**, public foundation "Charter for Human Rights", opposition representatives **Mr. Zhovtis** and **Ms. Turmagambetova**;
- **The "Road to Europe" program**, announced in the President's 2008 "State-of-the-Nation" address, is a clear evidence of the country's democratic priorities and commitment to further political modernization. The aim is to accelerate the transition of our country to the western democratic standards and values; to establish continued

cooperation with the European partners, including, cooperation on improvement of Kazakhstan's electoral, party and mass media legislation in accordance with accepted OSCE commitments. The cooperation with EU countries on agenda of Kazakhstan OSCE chairmanship will be a special focus of the program. The draft of Presidential decree on implementation of the "Road to Europe" program will be prepared by July 2008;

- Kazakhstan has signed and ratified **35 major documents in the field of human rights – International treaties on Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural rights, Conventions of International Labor Organization**. Ratification of optional protocol to the International treaty on Civil and Political rights as well as Optional Protocol to Convention Against Torture is expected this year. Kazakhstan fully supports efforts of office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;
- **Majilis has passed the UN Convention against Corruption on March 19, 2008.**

Welfare

In February, 2008 "State-of-the-Nation" address the President stressed that social policy plays an important role in raising living standards of Kazakh citizens. He told that continued improvement of social well-being for all social groups of the Kazakhstani society has been and will remain at the forefront of government policy.

Healthcare and education, new jobs and high-quality housing rank high on the President's agenda and the newly introduced three-year national budget will provide significant benefits for the population:

- Overall rise of average pensions by the factor of 2.5 between 2007 and 2012, including a 25% rise in 2009, a 25% rise in 2010, and a 30% rise in 2011. Meanwhile, base pension benefits should reach 50% of the subsistence level by 2011;
- A 9% annual average increase in government social benefits and specialized government benefits starting in 2009;
- A phased increase of the monthly child care benefit once the child reaches one year of age, to exceed the 2007 benefits by an average factor of 2.5 by 2010-2011;
- An increase of one-off benefits for the birth of the 4th child and more, in excess of 4 times the 2007 amount, starting as of 2010;

- Salary increases for government employees, to gradually double salaries by 2012, including a 25% increase in 2009, a 25% raise in 2010, and a 30% raise in 2011.
- In 2009, the annual quota for government supported resettlement of Oralmans (Kazakhs coming back to the country from abroad) to their historic homeland should be raised by 5 thousand families to 20 thousand families a year.

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KAZAKHSTAN

The Democratic “Safety Valve”

In May 2007 President Nazarbayev announced a series of important political reforms designed to take to the next stage Kazakhstan’s unique experiment to establish a genuine democracy and civil society. Among his proposals was judicial reform, the reduction of the presidential term from seven to five years, increasing the powers of Parliament so that the Government would be accountable to it, introducing proportional representation to elect members of the Majilis (Lower House) and establishing a party-based parliamentary system.

Although the President’s announcement was greeted positively in the United States and Europe, the coverage in the Western media has been almost wholly negative, focusing on the decision by the Majilis to grant President Nazarbayev the right to stand as a candidate for the presidency for a third time when his term of office expires in 2012. The gist of the media comment is that this is yet another example of the “authoritarian” Nazarbayev centralizing power around himself and his family. It was widely reported, quite incorrectly, that he has arranged for the Majilis to vote him “President for life”.

The truth, however, is different and should be properly understood. First, we should be clear about what the Majilis voted for. Under the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the maximum number of presidential terms to which an individual may be elected is two. This rule is the same in the United States. President Nazarbayev is currently serving his second term. The Majilis’ decision to grant Mr. Nazarbayev the right to run for a third term of office did not grant him the presidency “for life”. It permitted him by law to stand for election a third time, and only if he so chose – no more, or less.

Second, this vote was a *unanimous* decision by the elected Members of Parliament. It was not an executive order from the President. Under the Constitution, President Nazarbayev – indeed, any president – cannot refuse Parliament’s unanimous decision under any circumstances, whether he supports the proposal or not.

Third, the Majilis took their decision in the light of the unique set of circumstances facing the country, granting a privilege - certainly – but also imposing an

onerous duty upon a single individual whose role in the founding of the State of Kazakhstan has been pivotal. This is not an example of an autocratic leader propping up his power. It is the behavior of an increasingly stable and prosperous society seeking to bolster one of the main anchors upon which the security and welfare of millions depend.

The key to understanding what the Majilis voted for lies in understanding Kazakhstan's quest for stability. As any informed observer of events in the former Soviet Union will acknowledge, ill-considered or overhasty experiments with democracy have unleashed centrifugal forces that have been deeply harmful. The result has been economic failure, inter-ethnic discord and, in some cases, a reversal of the very freedoms that democratic reform was supposed to bring about. Kazakhstan, with its vast territory and small but hugely diverse population, has a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to build a viable and prosperous state. It cannot afford to play with experiments that will not succeed.

For this reason, the Majilis' decision to grant President Nazarbayev the unique status of being able to stand for election to a third term of office, if he so chooses, is sensible and pragmatic. In the short- to medium- term, it is the best guarantee for the stability of the state of Kazakhstan. For the law does not mean that Mr. Nazarbayev will be President for life, or that he may stand for an indeterminate number of times, or even that he might stand unopposed. It simply means that in the run-up to 2012 the President and Kazakh society as a whole will be required to form a judgment about how deeply the democratic reforms have taken root in Kazakh society.

The country will need to decide if the candidates to be Mr Nazarbayev's successor, as well as those who support them, genuinely represent what the French political philosopher Rousseau described as the "general will" of the people. President Nazarbayev's democratically bestowed right to stand for a third term provides, on the one hand, a strong incentive for the political parties to choose strong and effective presidential candidates. On the other hand, it offers the people of Kazakhstan a safety valve should the political parties fail to take this unique opportunity to display their maturity and fitness to govern.

If, as the President sincerely hopes and believes, the institutional reforms are sufficiently entrenched to guarantee a smooth and stable handover to his successor, then the main purpose of his administration will have been achieved.